# The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

No. 70 OF VOL. VIII.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [WHOLE NO. 797.

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23d, 1800. [12½ CENTS SINGLE.


THE subscribers and members to the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the State of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their Annual General Meeting, to be held on the first Monday in January next, being the 5th day of the said month, Those who do not attend in person or by proxy, the member of the state legislature for the county or district wherein such subscriber resides will be called on to represent him or them in the aforesaid meeting agreeable to law. It is to be observed that the day of the general meeting was at the last meeting altered from December to the aforesaid day in January.

*W. F. AST,*
*Principal Agent M. A. S.*

Richmond, 25th October, 1800.

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*For Sale, or to be Rented,*

## The noted Tavern,

ON the main street, in the town of Manchester, lately occupied, and has been for seven years past, by Mr Zacharian Brooks, who from his attention, and the situation of the place, has made an easy fortune. To enumerate or say any thing of the convemences of this tenement for public business, I forbear, as the place when viewed will speak for itself.

Any additional improvements that may be thought necessary or required by the person who rents it, shall be done immediately, and possession given the first day of March, 1801.

*Francis Smith.*

Chesterfield county, Nov. 15, 1800 tf

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*TO MILLERS.*

An Excellent Assortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

*ARE JUST RECEIVED,*

and for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber.

Joseph Darmsdatt.

January 1, 1800. (tf)

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To be Sold,

A well Finished Three Story

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-house, Coach house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800. tf

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I WANT to hire for the ensuing year, a few COOPERS.

*Joseph Gallego.*

November 7, 1800.

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THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to discharge every just claim against his proportion of the estate of Robert Bolling, Esq. of Buckingham county, deceased, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of best James river

## Low Grounds,

In Amherst county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mr. William Galt, with the adjoining High Lands, and a most valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovals creek.

Also, two Tracts in Buckingham county (one of 320, and the other of 230 acres) of prime

## Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.—The Amherst land will be shewn by my overseer on the premises, and the Buckingham lands by the subscriber, for which one third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments.

P. BOLLING.

Buckingham county, 10th July, 1800. (t. f.)

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## Last Notice.

ANY person or persons indebted to me, or the late concern of AUBIN LAFOREST & CO. are requested for the last time, to come forward and settle their accounts, as no more indulgence can be granted.

*Aubin Laforest*

With grateful acknowledgments to a generous public and to his friends in general, offers to sell for Cash only, at his Retail Store, between Messrs. Gillian & Kirby's and Mr. Joseph Gallego's,

A general & complete assortment of

Groceries,

*Glass & China Ware,*

In small and large Sets.

Richmond, December 9, 1800.

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Asher Marx,

*Has just come to hand, an assortment of*

INDIA GOODS,

*Consisting Of*

Bordin Baftas,
Tandahs Mamoodys,
Alhabad Sannas,
Abbad Cossas, &c. &c.

*Also,*

Platillas, Bed Tickings,
Dowlas, Violins,
Checks & stripes, Playing Cards,

*And a general assortment of*

EUROPEAN & WEST-INDIA

*GOODS,*

Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash Country Produce, or the usual Credit for approved paper.

*Manchester, Oct. 20, 1800.* [tf]

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THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

*By SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jun.*

And to be had, wholesale and retail, at his Printing-Office, in Richmond;

*THE VIRGINIA*

ALMANACK,

*For the Year 1801.*

The Astronomical part by

*ISAAC BRIGGS.*

Adapted to the Latitude of Richmond, Virginia

*September 18, 1800.*

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PRIVATE

*Board & Entertainment*

IN the house lately occupied by Mr. GOALTER, on the south side of the main street, three doors above the bridge.

John S. Pleasants.

Richmond, 25th October, 1800. tf

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Miniature Painting.

*The Public are respectfully informed, that*

STRIKING LIKENESSE

Finished in a stile of elegance, and executed by L. SULLY, Miniature and Fancy Painter, at mr. Hugh Watt's, near the Bridge.

Richmond, November 25, 1800.

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*S. and S. Myers,*

Have received an Assortment of

*India and German*

GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale upon moderate terms at their Store one door below the Eagle Tavern.

—*ALSO*—

Bar Iron,
Wine,
Sugar,
Brandy,
Holland Gin in cases, &c.

*They will give Cash for Tobacco.*

Richmond, 20th October, 1800. (t xs)

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Wanted,

At the Nail Manufactory,

*A few White, Mulatto or Black*

BOYS,

From the age of ten to fifteen years, as Apprentices to said business.

*Where may be had all kinds of*

NAILS,
BRADS,
SHIP SPIKES, or
SHEATHING, &c. &c

On the shortest notice and in the best manner.

JAMES PAUL.

Richmond, Dec. 6, 1800. 6w

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Quills,

*May be had at this Printing-Office.*

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JUST RECEIVED,

*From Doct. CHURCH'S Dispensary New-York, and for sale at this Printing-Office, a fresh supply of the following*

Patent Medicines:

*Church's Cough Drops,*

A medicine unequalled by any in the world, for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas and Consumptions

*Chemical Essence and Extract of Mustard,*

For the cure of the Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, White Swellings Chilblains, &c &c.

*Anodyne Essence,*

For the Head Ache,

*Volatile Tincture,*

For the Tooth Ache.

*The Botanical Tea.*

*Infallible German Corn Plaister,*

For the Cure of Corns.

*Scotch Ointment*

Cures the most inveterate Itch in four hours without Mercury.

*Dr. Church's Antibilious Pills,*

For the Cure of Malignant and Bilious Fevers, Dyspepsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Acidity, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and all disorders of the Head, Stomach, and Bowels

*Eye Salve,*

For all disorders of the Eyes.

*Antiscorbutic Tincture,*

For the Teeth, Breath, and Scurvy in the Gum.

*Essence of Scurvy-Grass,*

For preventing and curing the Sea and Land Scurvy.

*Vermifuge Lozenges,*

For destroying Worms in children and grown persons.

*Antispasmodic Elixir,*

For the cure of all kinds of Fits.

*Cordial Restorative Balsam,*

For Nervous Disorders, Debility, Inward Weakness, &c.

*Vegetable Lotion,*

For the face and skin, freckles, sun-burn, prickly heat, Ring Worms, Tetters, &c. &c.

Dec. 10, 1800.

*ALSO,*

DR. CHURCH'S TREATISE ON THE *Venereal Disorder;*

Containing plain and easy Directions for the speedy and effectual cure of that Disease in both Sexes; whereby any person may cure themselves at a small expense. Price half a dollar.

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Joseph Gallego

*Has received by the brig Eliza, lately arrived at Norfolk, from Madeira,*

A parcel of Choice

LONDON PARTICULAR

*Old Madeira WINE,*

Which he offers for Sale by the Pipe, Hogshead, Quarter and Half Quarter Cask.

*Richmond, Dec. 9, 1800.*

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Found,

*A sum of money,*

Which the owner may recover, by applying at this office and proving property.

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*Journeymen Taylors*

WANTED.

Three or Four Journeymen Taylors will be received on good wages during the present session of the General Assembly.

*James P. Hopkins.*

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## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Wednesday, December 10.*

The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Edmond in the chair, on the Bill for erecting a Mausoleum to the memory of George Washington.

Mr. Alston was in hopes when he first made the motion now under consideration, that a question would have been taken upon the amendment without debate; but as his wish had not been complied with, he held it his duty to give to the house the reasons which actuated him.

He said that he by no means wished to detract any thing from the merit of that illustrious character, whose memory we were now about to perpetuate; that it was his wish that his character might be handed to the latest posterity unimpaired, and that he really thought the amendment equally calculated to effect that desirable purpose, with the bill; that the difference of expense was a matter of importance to the people of this country; that the expense of a mausoleum, from the best information he had been able to collect, would amount to at least 150 or 200,000 dollars; that a monument, such as was contemplated by the amendment would not cost more than one tenth as much as a mausoleum, as contemplated by the bill as it now stood. Indeed he believed that the bare expense of interring the remains of general Washington in a mausoleum would cost as much as the proposed monument.

Mr. Alston said he considered congress pledged as far as the resolutions of the last session went; that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Otis) who was up a few days ago upon this subject had requested information; in answer to which he had only to observe that if that gentleman would have given himself the trouble to have examined the proceedings of the last session of Congress he would have been better informed than he appeared to be; that a committee, equally respectable with that which had reported the bill at the present time, had then fully investigated the subject, and had made a report, which were to be found upon the journals of the last session of Congress, recommending a monument such as was contemplated by the proposed amendment, and that the request made by the President of the United States to Mrs. Washington in conformity to the report of that committee, was for a monument; to which request she had consented; he therefore, considered congress pledged thus far and no farther; that a motion was made in this house to change the monument to a mausoleum; that the recent death of general Washington at that time, prevented any person from opposing any measure which was offered, let the expense be what it would; but that the time which had elapsed since, had enabled the public mind the better to judge.

The gentleman from Virginia, [Mr Lee] and the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Griswold] had dealt a great deal upon the subject of public gratitude. It was by no means his wish or intention to lessen that sentiment, but he said that he could not give his consent to an expensive measure like that contemplated in the bill, when a measure far less expensive, in his opinion, would answer every purpose as well.

Mr. Alston was followed by Mr. Huger, who advocated the erection of a Mausoleum.

Mr. Smilie replied. He considered the erection of a Mausoleum as productive of unnecessary expense, as a monument would answer every rational purpose contemplated in the bill

Gen Lee next spoke at some length in favor of a mausoleum, and read a letter received from mr. King, our ambassador at London, enclosing a plan, presented to him by an eminent foreign artist, for a mausoleum of one hundred and fifty feet base and the same height, the expense of which was estimated at 170,000 dollars.

We shall make no apology for the brief notes taken of these speeches. *We could not hear them.*

Mr. Champlin, after some remarks, the indistinct hearing of which did not enable us to determine on which side of the question he argued, moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. Which motion being carried without a division, the committee rose; and on the question to grant them leave to sit again, only three members rose in the affirmative. Leave was, of course, denied.

Mr. Champlin then moved the recommitment of the bill to the same committee that reported it, with the addition of two members, which was carried, and Messrs. Claiborne and Champlin appointed,

After mr. Champlin's motion for a recommitment of the Bill to a select committee was carried,

Mr. Claiborne said, he had risen to move that the committee just appointed be instructed to enquire into the expediency of carrying into effect a resolution passed by the old Congress, on the 7th of August, 1783, "Directing an equestrian statue of General Washington, to be erected at the place where the residence of Congress shall be established."

Mr. Claiborne said, that on a question which could not fail to excite the sensibility of every American heart, it was a subject of great regret, that a division of sentiment should arise. The memory of our departed patriot lives in the affections of a grateful country, and will triumph over time. During a long life, so usefully and honorably employed, Washington had reared to himself a fabric of fame, the lustre of which can neither be diminished or heightened by any measure that we can take. But sir, from a respect for our own, as well as the feelings of the nation, we should endeavor to unite in the last act of veneration, which we propose to shew this venerable character.

Mr. Claiborne said, that the proposition for a Mausoleum was calculated to create division. The expense of such a monument would be immense, and would be viewed by many, as a prodigal and useless expenditure of the public money.—He believed that the statue, recommended by the old Congress, could be better justified upon principles of economy, and would meet with more general support. Here mr. Claiborne read from the journals of the old Congress the following resolutions:—

"*Resolved* (unanimously, ten states being present) That an equestrian statue of General Washington be erected at the place where the residence of Congress shall be established.

"*Resolved*, That the statue be of bronze—The General to be represented in a Roman dress, holding a truncheon in his right hand, and his head encircled with a laurel wreath. The statue to be supported by a marble pedestal, on which are to be represented in bassi relievo, the following principal events of the war, in which general Washington commanded in person, viz. The evacuation of Boston—the capture of the Hessians at Trenton—the battle of Princeton—the action of Monmouth—and the surrender of York. On the upper part of the front of the pedestal, to be engraved as follows. The United States, in Congress assembled, ordered this statue to be erected in the year of our Lord 1783, in honor of George Washington, the illustrious commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America, during the war, which vindicated and secured their liberty, sovereignty and independence."

A Monument thus designed (continued mr. Claiborne) would pourtray, in lively colours, the Military Atchievements of our late illustrious Chief, and is calculated to impress upon our Posterity, a grateful recollection of his eminent services. Mr. Claiborne was the more interested in support of a Monument of this kind, because it had been sanctioned by a unanimous vote of those venerable philosophers and statesmen, who presided in our Councils, at a time of the greatest danger, directed the storm of war, and tamed the rage of tyranny.

It was true, that this Equestrian Statue would not express any of the great events of Washington's civil life, but of these, we have already many honorable testimonials; the first in order, and which he hoped would be the last in durability, was the Constitution of the United States; to this instrument his name was annexed, and would be noticed with gratitude, by the lovers of freedom in every age, and every clime; this city is another memento of his civil life, and if it should be the residence of all that piety, wisdom and magnanimity, which was so devoutly prayed for, by each branch of the Legislature, at the commencement of the present session, this city would remain an honorable testimonial of the civil virtues of its great founder.

There was no doubt, said mr Claiborne, but that many gentlemen were also solicitous, that the *body* of General Washington should be deposited within the walls of the Capitol; of this number, mr. Claiborne was one, and was desirous that a plain but neat apartment should be speedily prepared for *its* reception;—But over his remains, instead of an expensive monument, mr Claiborne thought it most advisable to place a plain but neat Tomb-Stone of American Marble, and prepared by an American Artist. And in order to convey to posterity, in impressive language, the feelings of the American nation, when the loss of our Patriot, Sage, & Hero, was first announced, mr. Claiborne wished to see engraved upon this Tomb, the Addresses of each House of Congress, on this occasion, to the President of the United States, together with the President's replies thereto.

Mr. Claiborne concluded, by moving the instructions, stated in the commencement of his speech.

Mr. Claiborne was followed by Messrs. Craik and Nott. Our efforts to hear them were fruitless.

The inſtruction to the committee, moved by mr. Claiborne, with a ſlight modification, was agreed to.

*Thurſday, Dec.* 11.

A Letter was preſented from mr. L'Enfant, ſtating the ſervices he had rendered in the formation & execution of the plan of the City of Waſhington, complaining of the ill-treatment he had experienced, and requeſting the attention of Congreſs to the propriety of rendering him compenſation for his ſervices.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treaſury, accompanied by a ſtatement of appropriations neceſſary for the year 1801, and a ſtatement of the receipts and expenditures preceding the 1ſt of October, 1800

Referred to the committee of ways and means, and ordered to be printed.

The committee, to whom was referred the congratulatory addreſs of ſundry citizens of the territory of Columbia to Congreſs, reported that the addreſs contained ſentiments expreſſive of a laudable attachment to the government of this country and of a ſincere ſolicitude to accommodate the members of the government, and concluded with a reſolution that the Speaker be requeſted to encloſe to the committee, appointed on behalf of the citizens, a copy of the report.

Report agreed to.

Mr. Rutledge preſented a petition from Major Jackſon, an officer in the army of the United States, ſtating that the Secretary of War had refuſed to allow him double rations, to which he conſidered himſelf entitled as the commandant of a poſt, and deſiring congreſs to take his claim into conſideration.

Mr. Rutledge moved to refer the petition to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Griſwold hoped it would go to the committee of claims. They were more competent, from their acquaintance with the nature and extent of the various claims made, to inveſtigate the preſent claim. It is farther deſirable that a general ſyſtem ſhould be adopted and applied uniformly in all caſes. This could only be accompliſhed by all the objects of this kind being laid before one committee. In this way only could a uniformity of deciſion be attained.

Mr. Claiborne was in favor of a reference to the committee of claims. He had himſelf during the laſt ſeſſion preſented a petition of a ſimilar kind, which he wiſhed to go to a ſelect committee; but he had been oppoſed by the gentleman from South-Carolina, at whoſe inſtance it had been referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Otis thought the claim made by the petitioner much better for the conſideration of a ſpecial committee than for that of the committee of claims. The claim, he underſtood, was founded by the petitioner on the ſpirit of a law that allowed double rations to every officer who was a commandant of a particular poſt. He was informed that the petitioner had had the command of ſeveral poſts in ſucceſſion; and that, not excluſively confined to one, he had had the direction of ſeveral.—The conſtruction put on the law by the Secretary of War might be *legal* but not *equitable*. If ſo, it became the houſe to change the proviſions of the law, and to render them conformable to caſes which had not been contemplated at its paſſage. If this were the caſe, it preſented objects diſtinct from thoſe uſually ſubmitted to the committee of claims.

The queſtion was then taken on a reference to the committee of claims, and carried, 48 members riſing in favor of it.

Mr Huger, from the committee of inrolment, reported that the committee had examined the bill for compenſating and extending the privilege of franking to the delegate from the N. W. Territory, and had found it correct.

Mr. Varnum laid a reſolution on the table to this effect: That it is expedient ſo to alter the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, that the ſecond regiment of artilleriſts and engineers ſhall conſiſt but of three battalions.

Previous to offering this reſolution, mr. Varnum took a conciſe view of the progreſs made ſince the year 1796, in the military eſtabliſhment; and ſtated that in 1799 a new organization was made, whereby each regiment ordered to be raiſed was made to conſiſt of four battalions. One battalion was not yet raiſed; but according to that ſyſtem it would ſoon be raiſed unleſs countermanded. He was of opinion that in the preſent ſtate of the country it was quite unneceſſary, and, therefore, hoped that the houſe would concur with him in altering the preſent law in ſuch a way as to prevent the raiſing another battalion.

Mr. New called up the reſolution laid by him yeſterday on the table, which was read as follows:

*Reſolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are neceſſary to be made in the ſeveral acts "Laying duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, & on ſtills," and that they may be authoriſed to report by bill or otherwiſe.

Mr New obſerved, that his object in making the motion was, to have the law ſo amended as to allow the proprietors of ſtills to uſe them when they pleaſed, and have the option of paying by the gallon, or on the capacity of the ſtill.

Agreed to, and referred to the committee of ways and means.

CASH GIVEN FOR
Wheat & Tobacco,
BY (tx's)
BARTLETT STILL.

FROM THE
*New-York Mercantile Advertiſer.*

Statement of the grounds of difference between the American and Britiſh Commiſſioners, under the 6th Article of the Britiſh Treaty; to which the Preſident has reference in his Speech at the opening of the preſent Seſſion of Congreſs

THE 4th article of the definitive treaty of peace is in theſe words:—"It is agreed, that creditors on either ſide ſhall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in ſterling money of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted."—As complaints were made on the part of Great Britain, that this article was infringed, a remedy was provided in the 6th article of the treaty of amity negociated with Mr Jay, as follows: Whereas it is alledged by divers Britiſh merchants, and others of his Majeſty's ſubjects, that debts to a conſiderable amount, which were bona fide contracted before the peace, ſtill remain owing to them, by the citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that by the operations of various lawful impediments, ſince the peace, not only the full recovery of ſaid debts has been delayed, but alſo the value and ſecurity thereof have been, in ſeveral inſtances, impaired and leſſened; ſo that by the ordinary courſe of judicial proceedings, the Britiſh creditors cannot now obtain, and actually have and receive full and adequate compenſation for the loſſes & damages which they have hereby ſuſtained: It is agreed, that in all ſuch caſes wherein full compenſation for ſuch loſſes & damages cannot for whatever reaſon be actually obtained, had & received by the ſaid creditors in the ordinary courſe of juſtice, the United States will make full and complete compenſation for the ſame to the ſaid creditors: but it is diſtinctly underſtood, that this proviſion is to extend to ſuch loſſes only, as have been occaſioned by the lawful impediments aforeſaid; and it is not to extend to loſſes occaſioned by the inſolvency of the debtors or other cauſes, as would equally have operated, to produce ſuch loſs, if the ſaid impediments had not exiſted, nor to ſuch loſſes nor damages as have been occaſioned by the manifeſt delay or negligence, or wilful omiſſion of the claimant.

"For the purpoſe of aſcertaining the amount of any ſuch loſſes and damages, five commiſſioners ſhall be appointed, and authoriſed to meet and act in the manner following, viz. Two of them ſhall be appointed by his Majeſty, two of them by the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate thereof, and the fifth by the unanimous voice of other four; and if they ſhould not agree in choice, then the commiſſioners named by the two parties ſhall reſpectively propoſe one perſon, and of the two named ſo propoſed, one ſhall be drawn by lot, in the preſence of the four original commiſſioners. When the five commiſſioners thus appointed, ſhall firſt meet, they ſhall before they proceed to act, take the following oath or affirmation in the preſence of each other, which oath or affirmation being ſo taken, and duly atteſted ſhall be entered on the records of their proceedings, viz. I *A. B.* one of the Commiſſioners appointed in purſuance of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States, do ſolemnly ſwear (or affirm) that I will honeſtly, diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and to the beſt of my judgment, according to juſtice and equity, *decide* all ſuch complaints, as under the ſaid article ſhall be preferred to the ſaid Commiſſioners; and that I will forbear to act as a Commiſſioner in any caſe, in which I may be perſonally intereſted.

"Three of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall conſtitute a Board, and ſhall have power to do any act appertaining to the ſaid Commiſſion provided that one of the Commiſſioners named on each ſide, and the fifth Commiſſioner ſhall be preſent, *and all deciſions ſhall be made by a majority of the voices of the Commiſſioners then preſent*; eighteen months from the day on which the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall form a Board and be ready to proceed to buſineſs, are aſſigned to receive complaints and applications: but they are nevertheleſs authoriſed, in any particular caſe, in which it ſhall appear to them to be reaſonable and juſt, to extend the ſaid term of eighteen months, for any term not exceeding ſix months after the expiration thereof; the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall firſt meet at Philadelphia, but they ſhall have power to adjourn from place to place as they ſhall ſee cauſe.

"The ſaid commiſſioners in examining the complaints and applications ſo preferred to them, are empowered and required, in purſuance of the true intent and meaning of this article, to take into conſideration all claims, whether of principal or intereſt, and to determine the ſame reſpectively, according to the merits of the ſeveral caſes, due regard being had to all the circumſtances thereof, and as equity and juſtice ſhall appear to them to require. And the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall have power to examine all ſuch perſons, as ſhall come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the premiſes, and alſo to receive in evidence according as they may think moſt conſiſtent with equity and juſtice, all written depoſitions, or books, or papers, or extracts thereof; every ſuch depoſition, book, or paper, or extract, being duly authenticated, either according to the legal forms now reſpectively exiſting in the two countries or in ſuch other manner as the commiſſioners ſhall ſee cauſe to require or allow.

"The award of the ſaid commiſſioners, or any three of them as aforeſaid, ſhall in all caſes be final and concluſive both as to the juſtice of the claim and to the amount of the ſum paid to the creditor or claimant; And the United States undertake to cauſe the ſum ſo awarded to be paid in ſpecie to ſuch creditor, or claimant without deduction; and at ſuch time or times, at ſuch place or places, as ſhall be awarded, by the ſaid commiſſioners; and on condition of ſuch releaſes or aſſignments, to be given by the creditor or claimant, as by the ſame commiſſioners may be directed; provided always that no ſuch payment ſhall be fixed by the ſaid commiſſioners, to take place, ſooner than twelve months from the day of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty."

Under this article, his Britannic Majeſty appointed Thomas M'Donald and Henry Pye Rich, Eſquires. & the Preſident of the United States appointed Thoma Fitzſimons, and James Innes, eſqrs. Commiſſioners. The ſaid Britiſh Commiſſioners propoſed Mr. Guillemard; and the American commiſſioners Fiſher Ames, eſq. for the Fifth Commiſſioner. Mr. Guilemard was drawn by lot. Afterwards, upon the death of colonel Innes, the Preſident appointed Samuel Sitgreaves, eſq. in his room. Among the claims which were exhibited to the commiſſioners were thoſe of Britiſh creditors, whoſe debts were confiſcated, during the Revolutionary war.—Theſe, which were to an immenſe amount, were contended to be received by the fourth article of the treaty of peace, and recoverable againſt the United States, under the ſixth article of the treaty of amity. The caſe of Andrew Allen was one of this claſs, It was before the board of July 9th, 1799; and is thus ſtated.—

"Claim for loſſes, ariſing from the non-recovery of debts due to the claimant, being *a ſubject of his Britannic Majeſty* through the operation of an act of attainder and confiſcation paſſed againſt him *as a ſubject of Pennſylvania*, by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, on the fixth day of March, 1778; for the crime of high treaſon, in having contrary to the allegiance which he owed to the ſaid ſtate, joined and adhered to the army of the King of Great Britain, the ſaid act of attainder and confiſcation being a lawful impediment, which operated againſt the fourth article of the treaty of peace, and within the meaning of the ſixth article of the treaty of amity

"Objection ſtated on the part of the United States as the firſt ground of defence, before the board; that as the claimant was an inhabitant of the ſtate of Pennſylvania at the date of the declaration of independence, he was a ſubject of that ſtate for that in fact the United States were independent ſo early as 1776; and on the ever glorious memorable 4th of July, 1776, they ſolemnly and formally declared to the world, that they were independent, that the formal acknowledgment of his Britannic Majeſty added nothing to their real independence: and if the treaty of peace had never been made, the United States would have actually continued an independent nation, though at war with Great Britain to this moment. And that though Andrew Allen, after being a ſubject of Pennſylvania, joined the Britiſh forces in December 1776, and returned to his natural allegiance, this did not diſſolve the right of Pennſylvania to hold him as a citizen, to puniſh him, concluding that he was not entitled to the benefit of the 4th article of the treaty of peace, or 6th article of the treaty of amity.

"The board finding that the objection, *in limine*, thus taken and argued before them, precluded all farther inveſtigation—took up the queſtion ſo far only as it was neceſſary to the determination of the national character, and right to claim.—And for a full argument and diſcuſſion, and with reference to opinions, which had been ſolemnly delivered by the judges of the United States, a majority of the board propoſed a reſolution ſtating, among other things, that the only difference between the queſtion in this caſe, and that which is ſtated in the preceding reſolution,* conſiſted in the different words of deſcription, contained in the two ſeveral acts, but as the act of Pennſylvania could not have any greater effect or operation againſt the fourth article of the treaty of peace, than that of New-York; and as the fact charged to be a crime, viz. adhering to the cauſe of his Britannic majeſty, was the ſame in both caſes the mere words of deſcription, aſſumed in the act of Pennſylvania, could not prove againſt the character of the party as a Britiſh ſubject, or give efficacy to itſelf, ſo as to take the cauſe out of the meaning and operation of the ſaid article—that at the peace, there was no unconditional ſubmiſſion on the part of Great-Britain, to all that had been done under the independence of the United States and the authority they had exerciſed; but a negociation by ſolemn treaty containing reciprocal ſtipulations, as the price of peace, and for the mutual benefit of both countries; by the fourth article whereof, in favor of creditors on either ſide, it was expreſsly or in effect ſtipulated that no act which had been or ſhould hereafter be done, or paſſed or under the authority of the ſaid United States, or any of them, whatever might be its form or import; whatever the terms therein employed; whatever the extent of power thereby aſſumed or declared; whatever the character thereby aſcribed to the individual againſt whom it was directed, ſhould be ſuffered to operate as a lawful impediment to the recovery of debts heretofore contracted, to a creditor on the ſide of his majeſty, at the date of the ſaid treaty—concluding alſo in theſe words, that if the claimant could be ſaid to have at any time made his election in favor of the United States, under the declaration of independence; and to departed for a time from his native allegiance (the contrary of which appears to be the caſe) his return to, and having been on the ſide of his ſaid native allegiance at the peace, would have ſecured to him the benefit of the ſaid fourth article of the treaty—that accordingly, having been on the ſide of his Britannic majeſty at the date of the treaty of peace, and being a natural born ſubject of his ſaid majeſty, not barred by the acceptance of citizenſhip, from the right of complaining againſt the United States, the claimant is entitled under the treaty of amity to complain to this board of the ſaid act of attainder and confiſcation before recited, as being a lawful impediment within the deſcription of the fourth article of the treaty of peace, and the ſixth article of amity, to the recovery of ſuch debts as he ſhall prove to the ſatisfaction of the board, within the meaning of the ſaid treaties.

"And as the ground which has been taken on the part of the United States, involved a ſubject of delicacy, on which they were deſirous not to give offence, or to be miſunderſtood, they added that the ſaid principles and concluſions, contained nothing inconſiſtent with that perfect reſpect which is due to the independence of the U. States: as the ſame was recognized on the part of his Britannic majeſty by the firſt article of the treaty of peace."

To prevent a vote upon this reſolution, Meſſrs. Fitzſimmons and Sitgreaves withdrew. They alſo withdrew in other ſimilar caſes.

Yet the Britiſh commiſſioners entered on the records of the board, that "they held that thoſe acts of ſeceſſion, which had been practiſed in particular caſes, could not affect the validity or operations of the opinions which they were meant to defeat; for the very act of ſeceſſion implied what had indeed been formerly minuted, that thoſe opinions were the opinions of the majority which had been declared in a board completely conſtituted; and all the ſubſequent ſeceſſion which ſome of the members could effect, was but to prevent what the treaty did not require, namely, the declaration of the opinions by the formality of a vote: That formality being the accuſtomed, but not the excluſive mode of aſcertaining the fact; which, if prevented by an evaſive proceeding, might be ſupplied by the admiſſion of other evidence, that ſuch had been the fact. They therefore held that the opinions which had been declared, by a majority of the board, under the expreſs proviſions of the article, as if the form of a vote had not been ſo prevented."

"The reader will ſee that the main queſtion was on the true meaning of the words "*bona fide* debts heretofore contracted," in the fourth article of the treaty of peace, whether it is limited to debts heretofore contracted, but then exiſting and not extinguiſhed or charged, according to the laws of the land, as by releaſe, limitation, confiſcation, attainder, or any other lawful mode of diſcharge, or whether it was intended to have a retroſpective operation, ſo as to annul any extinguiſhment for diſcharge acquired according to the pre exiſting laws of the ſtate, and revive a debt already lawfully dead and buried. The latter was the deciſion of the majority of the commiſſioners: and they refer to "opinions, which had been ſolemnly delivered by the judges of the U. States" It would be unfortunate, if in the ſpirit inſpired by a liberal policy, in favor of Great-Britain, at a time when mutual liberality was cultivated and expected on her part, any of our judges may have given ſuch opinions on this point, as can be improved, to eſtabliſh claims to the amount of perhaps twenty millions againſt the United States, or to embarraſs the executive in further attempts to negociate the compromiſe of a diſpute. For this difficulty has entirely ſuſpended the board of commiſſioners. Thoſe of Great-Britain have returned home. And the board of commiſſioners, on our claims of damages for commercial ſpoliations, which was the counterpart of this commiſſion, is, in conſequence of it, ſuſpended in England. Mr. Sitgreaves has been diſpatched to London, ſuppoſed to be charged with a negociation on this perplexing ſubject.

* *A reſolution relative to Dr. Ingels, under an act of confiſcation of the State of New-York.*

TO THE
PEOPLE OF NEW-JERSEY.

*Friends and Fellow Citizens,*

The preſent mode of electing members of congreſs, according to the law paſſed at the late ſitting of the legiſlature, is calculated to lead you into a choice of perſons for the guardians of your political rights and intereſts, in whom (where you have no perſonal knowledge of their principles or conduct) a well founded confidence cannot be repoſed. While the ſtate was divided into diſtricts, every part enjoyed a fair proportion of the repreſentation, & every voter, from his own obſervation and experience, could eſtimate the comparative merit of the candidates. There was little room for cabal or faction—a combination of intereſts in one quarter could not defeat the choice of the independent voters in another. Nor was it neceſſary to ſecure the benefit of election through the medium of compromiſe, by which the acceptance of a ſtranger whom you never ſaw, or a perſon in whom you never had confidence, may be made the price and condition of the bargain.

In order, however, as far as poſſible to obviate the difficulties of the ſituation in which we are thus involved and to counteract as far as in our power the meeting and compromiſe made at the ſtate houſe in Trenton during the ſitting of the laſt ſupreme court—We, the delegates from the counties of Eſſex, Middleſex, Somerſet, Merrin, Suſſex, Hunderton, Burlington, Gloucester, Salem, & Cumberland having met this day at Trenton, in order to conſider upon the moſt eligible characters to repreſent you in the enſuing congreſs, with great diffidence propoſe to you John Condit, of Eſſex; Mr. Helms, of Suſſex; Henry Southard, of Somerſet; John Mott of Monmouth, and Ebenezer Elmes, of Cumberland.—Theſe men are farmers; have ſerved with reputation in the legiſlature, and from the aſſurance of their pure republican principles, and from the conviction that their occupations and intereſts are ſimilar to, and connected with the great body of the citizens, of New-Jerſey, we are induced earneſtly to ſolicit you to join in ſupporting their election.

We hope the reigns of terror and abuſe are over, & that your late experience of the falſehoods raiſed and circulated for electioneering purpoſes by thoſe who claim the excluſive title of federaliſts, and have lately added what they have long reprobated, the term of republicans, will prevent ſimilar impoſition in future, and operate as an irreſiſtable ſtimulous, to induce you to come forward at the approaching election, which will be on Tueſday and Wedneſday, the 23d and 24th days of this month.

Remember, fellow-citizens, that as the election is to be by the ſtate at large, every vote will be of importance. To neglect giving a vote under the belief that you are in a minority in any particular diſtrict, will be a neglect of the duty you owe the republican intereſt throughout the ſtate, and therefore we entreat you to let no conſideration prevent you from aſſerting the moſt valuable rights of republicans and independent freemen.

By the unanimous order of the meeting,
JOSEPH BROOMFIELD, *Chairman.*
Atteſted,
JOHN MORGAN, *Secretary.*

## IMPOPTANT.

*NEW-YORK, December* 12.

By a gentleman who arrived here yeſterday in the brig Union from Malaga, the editor of the New-York gazette has been favoured with the following copy of the 4th art of the Treaty between this country and France.

Property captured and not yet definitively condemned, or which may be captured before the exchange of ratification, (contraband goods deſtined to an enemy's port excepted) ſhall be mutually reſtored on the following proof of ownerſhip viz.

[Here follows a copy of the French columns of the Paſſports, now uſed by the American veſſels.]

And this paſſport will be ſufficient, without any other paper, any ordinance to the contrary notwithſtanding, which paſſport ſhall not be deemed requiſite to have been renewed or recalled, whatever number of voyages the ſaid ſhip may have made, unleſs ſhe ſhall have returned home, within the ſpace of a year.

Proof with reſpect to the cargo ſhall be Certificates containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ſhip ſailed, and whither ſhe is bound; ſo that the forbidden or contraband goods may be diſtinguiſhed by the certificates which ſhall have been made out by the officer of the place whence the ſhip ſet ſail, in the accuſtomed form of the country.

And if ſuch Paſſports or Certificates, or both, ſhall have been deſtroyed by accidents or taken by force, their deficiency may be ſupplied by ſuch other proof of citizenſhip, as are admiſſible by the general uſage of nations.

Proof with reſpect to any others than merchantſhips, ſhall be the Commiſſion they bear—This article ſhall take effect from the date of the ſignature of the preſent proviſional treaty; and if from the date of the ſaid ſignature, any property ſhall be condemned contrary to the intent of the ſaid treaty, before the knowledge of this ſtipulation ſhall be obtained, the property ſo condemned, ſhall, without delay, be reſtored or paid for.

## PHILADELPHIA, December 9.

*Armed Confederacy—Northern powers, &c.*

HAMBURGH, Oct. 31.

*Private Letter.*

The diſpoſitions of Paul I. towards England were known before the capture of the Daniſh convoy and the frigate Freya; but this capture has diſplayed them in a manner of which you perhaps know not all the circumſtances. When the Court of Copenhagen communicated this event to that of Peterſburgh, the anſwer of Paul I. was, that he was not prepared to ſupport by force the rights of Denmark, ſo openly violated on this occaſion, and that his actual relations with the court of London, did not permit him to interpoſe as a mediator. He added, that he could not take part in the quarrel, except ſo far as the maritime powers of the North would conſent to an armed confederation, to maintain, in common, the liberty of Commerce againſt the pretenſions of Great Britain, on the ſame footing as the armed neutrality of which Catharine II. declared herſelf the head, during the American war. Upon this the Court of Denmark conſented to the proviſional arrangement which was concluded, and which leaves the principle undetermined.

In the interval, Paul I. had cauſed to be communicated to all the Miniſters of foreign powers reſident at Peterſburgh, an official note extremely well written, and which is attributed to Count Panin, in which he ſpeaks in very moderate terms of France, and in a language leſs qualified of England. The purport of this note was, that on his acceſſion to the throne, he found a war exiſting which was cauſed by a *great nation ſolving into diſſolution.* He conſidered it as having no other object on the part of the coaleſced powers, than to preſerve themſelves from the dangers that might ariſe from it to the neighboring nations; it was with this view that he had himſelf en-

gaged in it. In this state of things he had not thought it necessary to revive the system of an armed neutrality by sea, to preserve the liberty of commerce, not doubting but the sincerity of his allies, and their common interest, would be sufficient to secure the flag of the Northern powers from any insult; but his confidence had been egregiously disappointed by the ill faith with which a great power had made an attack on the liberty of the seas in capturing the Danish convoy; an attack which threatened the independence of all the maritime powers of the North. After this introduction, the note signifies that, for the common interest, it has become necessary to have recourse to the armed neutrality, the success of which, had justified the measure during the American war.

When we consider the promptitude with which Paul I. has taken hostile measures against England, in consequence of the dispute between that power and Denmark, the embargo, the note, and especially, the extraordinary language of the Court Gazette of Petersburgh, of the 11th September, it is evident that the disposition of the Emperor is of a very peculiar nature. The convention which has terminated this dispute, has rendered all these hostile demonstrations without effect; but the principle of dislike from which they arose still remains; and even the note, to reorganize a new confederation against England, has not been revoked. The animosity of Paul prepares us for new sallies of this kind, when we shall learn the affairs of Barcelona, in the manner in which it will not fail to be represented by the agents of those powers who wish to irritate him against the English. The surrender of Malta to the latter alone, and the intention they probably had to retain it to themselves, will completely exasperate him. But his anger will doubtless terminate in menaces; for as to effects, what can Russia, what can all the maratime powers united, effect against the naval force of England.

CHARLESTON, December 8.

Accounts from Columbia received last evening mention the election of his honor *John Drayton* as Governor, by a majority of 18; Gen. Richard Winn, as Lieutenant-Governor; and John E. Colhoun esq. as Senator to Congress after the 4th March next, 75 to 73, in the room of Col Jacob Read, whose time expires.

*ALEXANDRIA, December 15.*

## Sitgreaves' Negociation.

*"Il faut de l'Argent."*

We are informed by authority on which we can rely, that Mr. Sitgraves has at length *negociated* an adjustment of our differences with Great Britain which have arisen in consequence of the sixth article of our treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with that power. Government, we believe, has not yet received an official copy of the *instrument*, and our knowledge of it is not sufficiently extensive, to state with precision many of the leading features, or the nature of the claims which are barred by it in feature; but we can venture to assert, that, as the *solid basis* upon which the future friendship of the two nations is to be founded, it is stipulated that a specified SUM OF MONEY shall be paid by the government of the United States to that of Great Britain, and in consequenee that certain claims of a particular nature shall not be again adduced. The commissioners will then retume the exercise of their functions.

December 16.

On the 16th of Nov off Antigua, the U. S. schooner Experiment, and the British Letter of Marque Louisa Bridger, engaged by mistake. The action lasted 4 hours, in which the boatswain of the Experiment was killled, and the hull of the Louisa Bridger much injured.


*TO BE SOLD,*

For Ready Money,

*By virtue of a Deed of Taust from* DAVID ROSS, *Esq. all that well known and valuable Estate, in the county of Montgomery, called*

**Fort-Lewis,**

*Containing about* 2,800 *acres.*

Also, a highly valuable

***Plantation and Estate,***

*At Goochland Courthouse,*

Including the courthouse, tavern and buildings, said to contain about 1500 acres

The many advantages of these two desirable tracts are so well known as to make a description of them unnecessary.

They will positively be sold, at the Eagle Tavern, on Monday the 13th of January, 1801.

WILLIAM HAY,
DUNCAN ROSE,
JOHN WICKHAM, } *Comm'rs.*

*Richmond, Dec. 8, 1800.* tds

Was brought to the stable of the subscriber on the 23d of last month, by a black man,

*A Bay Gelding,*

about 4 feet 8 inches high, and supposed to be about 9 or 10 years old. The owner of said gelding is desired to come, prove property and pay charges, or the said gelding will be sold at public sale for his keeping, on the 23d inst.

George Carnoghen.

Richmond, Dec. 9, 1800. tdf

JUST RECEIVED,

*And for sale at this Printing Office,*

**An Oration:**

On the extent and power

***Of public delusion.***

Delivered in Newhaven, on the evening preceding the Public commencement, September 1800.

*BY ABRAHAM BISHOP.*

Dec. 15. 1800.



THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

*Tuesday, December 23, 1800.*


## PRICES CURRENT.

### Country Produce.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Tobacco, Old,* | 33*s* | *per cwt cash.* |
| *Ditto, New,* | 27*s* | *ditto ditto.* |
| *Flour, Superfine,* | 54*s.* | *per bbl. ditto.* |
| *Ditto, Fine* | 51*s* | *ditto ditto.* |
| *Wheat,* | 9*s* to 9*s*6 | *per bus. ditto.* |
| *Indian Corn,* | 18*s* | *per bbl. ditto.* |

## *Legislature of Virginia.*

### The following Resolution passed the House of Delegates yesterday.

Whereas the General Assembly of this commonwealth at their session, which commenced in December in the year 1798 passed sundry resolutions, in one of which they solemly protest against the act of Congress, commonly called the sedition law, as a palpable and alarming infraction of the Constitution of the United States.

And whereas the General Assembly of this commonwealth. at their session, which commenced in December in the year 1799, repeated this solemn protestation against the said act of Congress, and moreover, directed the publication of the report of a select committee, containing a fair and candid representation of the reasons on which that measure was founded; a report of which the members composing this present General Assembly, take pleasure in expressing their decided approbation, not only because of the perspecuity and irresistable force of the arguments which it contains, but because a disposition to promote "mutual respect confidence and affection, among the members of the union," is uniformly preserved.

And whereas recent occurences have taken place in several parts of the United States, and particularly in this commonwealth, which justify the apprenensions expressed by the said General Assemblies, and which prove that the said act is as oppressive and dangerous in practice, as it is erroneous in principle.

And whereas the said last mentioned General Assembly by their resolution passed on the 11th day of January last, instructed the Senators from this state in the Congress of the United States to oppose the passing of any law founded on or recognising the doctrine lately advanced that the common law of England is in force under the government of the United States, a doctrine which they truly declared to be novel in its principle and tremendous in its consequences; and the members of the present General Assembly, after the most mature deliberation are of opinion that the said doctrine tends directly, to the subversion of a fundamental article in the constitution, namely, that the general government possesses no powers out those which are expressly granted:—therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Senators from this state in the Congress of the United States, be instructed & that the representatives be requested, to avail themselves of every opportunity to obtain a repeal of the said act of Congress, and to oppose any law or resolution containing a recognition of the said doctrine.

*The bill ag inst DUELING, passed in the House of Delegates, has been rejected by the Senate.*

*The following Bill is now before the House of Delegates.*

## A BILL,

### *Changing the present System of the High Court of Chancery.*

WHEREAS the delays inseparable from the present Constitution of the High Court of Chancery are often equal to a denial of justice. *Be it therefore enacted*, by the General Assembly that this Commonwealth shall be divided into districts, and a superior Court of Chancery holden in each, in the manner and at the times hereafter mentioned, that is to say; the counties of Henrico, Hanover, Goochland, Fluvanna, Louisa, Albemarle, King William, Charles City, New-Kent, Chesterfield, Prince George, Dinwiddie, Powhatan, Amelia, Nottoway and Greensville, shall compose one district, and a court shall be holden for the same at the capitol in the City of Richmond, on the day of on the day of and on the day of in every year.

The counties of James City, York, Warwick, Elizabeth City, Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Southampton, Surry, Sussex, Accomack, Northampton, Middlesex, Mathews, Gloucester and King & Queen, shall compose another district, and a court shall be holden for the same at the City of Williamsburg, in the former capitol, on the day of on the day of and on the day of in every year. The counties of Spottsylvania, Caroline Essex, Stafford, King George, Westmoreland, Richmond, Northumberland, Lancaster, Prince William, Fauquier, Fairfax, Loudon, Orange, Madison and Culpeper, shall compose another district and a court shall be holden for the same at Fredericksburg on the day of on the day of and on the day of in every year.

The counties of Prince Edward, Charlotte, Campbell, Bedford, Franklin, Pittsylvania, Halifax, Henry, Patrick, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Brunswick, Cumberland, Buckingham and Amherst, shall compose another district, and a court shall be holden for the same at on the day of on the day of and on the day of in every year.

The counties of Berkeley, Frederick, Shenandoah, Rockingham, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, Randolph, Harrison, Ohio, Brooke, Wood and Monongana, shall compose another district, and a court shall be holden for the same at on the day of on the day of and on the day of in every year.

The counties of Augusta, Rockbridge, Bath, Greenbrier, Botetourt, Kanawha, Grayson, Lee, Monroe, Montgomery, Russell, Tazewell, Washington and Wythe, shall compose another district, and a court shall be holden for the same at on the day of on the day of and on the day of in every year. And if any of the said several days be Sunday, the courts shall in that case respectively begin on the succeeding day. Each court shall sit if business requires it, twenty-four days successively, Sundays exclusive, and no longer, and shall be a court of record.

The counties which shall hereafter be made, shall if taken from one county, or from two or more counties lying in the same district, remain in the district to which they formerly belonged; and if taken from two or more counties lying in different districts, the counties so to be made, shall be annexed, unless it be otherwise declared by the Legislature to such of the districts in which the old counties lie, a shall be approved by the Executive, subject to the revision of the General Assembly.

The present judge of the High Court of Chancery shall be the judge of the said District Court to be holden at the Capitol in the City of Richmond

One judge shall be elected for each of the courts of the aforesaid other Districts, by joint ballot of both Houses of Assembly, who shall be commissioned in the manner directed by the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Each of the said judges shall reside at the place where the Court of the District for which he may be elected shall be held.

Every Judge so commissioned before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the oath of fidelity to this Commonwealth, and the oath prescribed by law for the Judges of the High Court of Chancery. Such oath shall be taken before the Executive, and a certificate thereof recorded in the Court of that district to which the said judges shall respectively belong.

If any person shall presume to execute the said office of Judge without having taken the said oaths, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for such offence.

The courts hereby established, and each of the judges thereof in term-time, as well as in vacation, shall be subject to the same rules and regulations, and shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers within their respective districts, in all and every matter and thing, as the High Court of Chancery, or the judge thereof, possessed on the first day of December, 1800, including the mode of arranging the business in the said courts, of issuing process, serving and returning the same, entering and enforcing decrees, granting and receiving appeals general and special, writs of ne exeat, injunctions, certiorari, bills of review general and special, appointing clerks and officers, subject only to the same constitutional legal restrictions and limitations as the said High Court of Chancery was then bound by.

The clerks and other officers of the said courts shall be entitled and authorised to receive and demand the same fees and salaries as the clerk and other officers of the said High Court of Chancery are now entitled to receive and demand; and the clerks shall deliver their lists of fees to the sheriffs of the different counties within this commonwealth, at the same time the clerk of the High Court of Chancery is now authorised to do so, and shall have the same remedy against the sheriffs or their representatives, should their said fees not be accounted for within the time limited by law, as the clerk of the High Court of Chancery now hath; for which collection the said sheriffs shall receive the same compensation as is now allowed by law for collecting and accounting for the fees of the clerk of the High Court of Chancery.

All causes which shall be depending in the High Court of Chancery on the first day of February, 1801, shall be arranged by the clerk thereof according to the districts herein described, taking for his rule, the county in which the original or other process may have been executed or published, or from which judgment shall have been removed, and with the papers therein, delivered by him to be clerks of the different districts hereby established, together with the state of the costs which may have accrued in each suit to the time of such delivery.

If either of the judges of the said courts be interested in any suit, which in the case of any other person, would have been proper for the jurisdiction of his court, it shall be lawful to institute such suit in any adjacent district court of chancery, and the process from such adjacent court may be served in the district in which the said judge shall reside, and such proceedings shall be thereupon had as in other cases in chancery.

*All process to inforce the execution of any decree, may be issued from any one of the clerk's offices of the said district courts to the sheriff of any county within this state, and shall by him be executed and returned in the same manner as if the same had issued from the clerk's office of the district in which he may reside.*

*Whenever there may be more than one defendant in a suit, the plaintiff or plaintiffs, as the case may be, shall have liberty to institute his or their suit in that district where either of the defendants may reside, and in such case the clerk of the court in which such suit is instituted shall issue a subpœna to the sheriff or sheriffs of the county or counties out of the district where the other defendant or defendants may reside, authorising him or them, as the case may be, to execute and return the same, and the same being returned, the like proceedings may be had thereon, as if the defendant or defendants resided within the district where the suit is instituted.*

*All laws contrary to the purview hereof, and particularly those relative to the present High Court of Chancery, shall be and are hereby repealed, so far as they go to invest that court with powers and a jurisdiction extending over the whole of this commonwealth.*

## VOTES

FOR

*President and Vice-President.*

| States. | Jefferson. | Burr. | Adams. | Pinckney. | Jay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-Hampshire | | | 6 | 6 | |
| Massachusetts | | | 16 | 16 | |
| Rhode-Island | | | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Connecticut | | | 9 | 9 | |
| Vermont | | | 4 | 4 | |
| New-York | 12 | 12 | | | |
| New-Jersey | | | 7 | 7 | |
| Pennsylvania | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | |
| Delaware | | | 3 | 3 | |
| Maryland | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| Virginia | 21 | 21 | | | |
| Kentucky | | | | | |
| Tennessee | | | | | |
| North-Carolina | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | |
| South-Carolina | 8 | 8 | | | |
| Georgia | 4 | 4 | | | |
| | 66 | 66 | 65 | 63 | 2 |

*The following Committees have been appointed in the House of Representatives of the U. S*

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Thatcher, Wood, Claiborne, Dickson, and New, to enquire whether any and what amendments are necessary to be made in the post-office law.

A committe of Messrs. H. Lee, E. Goodrich, Huger, Powell, Foster, Spaight and Bartlett, to report proper measures for carrying into execution the resolutions passed last session in relation to George Washington.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. H. Lee, Evans, Craik, Ird and S. Lee, to report by bill or otherwise on so much of the President's Speech as respects the District of Columbia.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Griswold, Nicholas, Kittera, Nicholson, and Henderson to report by bill or otherwise on so much of the President's Speech as respects the national administration of justice.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Parker, Otis, Spaight, J. Davenport, Nott, Talliaferro, and Holmes, on that part of the speech that respects reasonable and systematic arrangements, proportioned to our national resources, for a Navy adapted to defensive purposes.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Otis, Nicholas, Edmond, Foster, and Allston, on so much of the speech as respects the fortifications of the principal ports and harbors of the United States

A committee consisting of Messrs. Wain, Shepard Cooper, Page, and Woods on so much of the speech as respects the manufacture of arms within United States.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. New, Edmond, Stone, S. Lee, and R. Morris, to bring in a bill for regulating the grants of land appropriated for the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia

A committee consisting of Messrs. Huger and Imlay, for the enrolment of bills to unite with Mr. D. Foster, a committee on the part of the Senate.

*The following Petitions have been presented and referred*; the petitions of William Nichols, Ferdinand Mullenheim, Benjamin Bird, Emory Sudler, jun. Alexander Roxburgh, Griffith Jones, David Jones, Philip Bush, Philip Wilson, Abraham Watson, Darby M'Namara, and M. Mulenberger.

IN SENATE, Friday Dec. 5.

Resolved that so much of the speech of the President of the United States, as relates to the exercise of the local powers over the District of Columbia, vested by the constitution in the Congress of the United States, be referred to Messrs. Chipman, Dayton, and Morris.

[*The following queries, concerning the* Jews, *are extracted from the British Monthly Magazine.*]

AS the troubles which now agitate, and the events which are daily taking place in the eastern part of our hemisphere, seem peculiarly calculated to direct the attention of the Christian Philosopher towards that long despised, neglected, and unhappy people, the *Jews*; permit me, through the medium of your widely circulated, and excellent miscellany, to solicit from some one of your intelligent correspondents, an elucidation of the following queries, relative to that nation. It would confer an additional obligation upon me, if any learned member of that body would favor me with a reply. I wish to be informed:

1. Is the division of the Jews into twelve tribes, a distinction still kept up by that nation? if so, has each family a knowledge of the particular tribe to which it belongs—and is the office of the priesthood still a distinct appendage to that of Levi?

2. As the old testament positively asserts, and I believe the Jews themselves acknowledge, that the Christ was to descend from the stock of David, is there any family or families now in existence, acknowledged by their nation, or considered by themselves, as the lineal descendants of that monarch?

3. What is their prevailing opinion relative to the fate of the ark, and do they give any credit to the account contained in the fifth, seven verses of the second chapter of the 2 Maccabees?

In one of our Paris papers we find the following interesting article:

"*Paris, 15 Vendemaire—8th Oct.*

"While the first Consul was at Morfontaine, at the entertainment given by Joseph Buonaparte to the American Plenipotentiaries, Citizen Cambry, Prefet of the Department of Oise, presented him several golden medals, which had been lately found by country people in his department. They were concealed in an earthen vessel, large enough to contain 600,000 livres worth—were perfectly well preserved, and of various epochs, some of them dated from an early period of the Roman Empire, others during the time of the republic.

"The Prefet observed to the Consul that it was difficult to procure these medals, because the people who found them, were fearful lest they might be taken from them, as according to the ancient laws of France, all treasures found in this way belonged by right to the Government—At present, replied the first Consul Buonaparte, government will not contest the good fortune of a citizen.—Besides it is necessary to use every precaution, to prevent these medals being melted down into bullion by the country people—buy up then, as many of them as you can—probably added he, after a moments silence, it will be easy for you to procure more—I hope it will, general, answered the prefect. On this reply the First Consul advanced towards Mr. Davis, one of the American ministers and said to him. These Roman Medals Sir, have just been found in France, accept and carry them with you to America, so that the monuments of the Roman Republic may become pledges of amity and union between the republics of France and the United States.

## *From the MUSEUM.*

Much has been written on the best mode of conducting education. And on few subjects could the treasures of knowledge and the instruction of experience be better bestowed. But in this as in other cases, mankind know far more than they practise.

The most important and the most neglected of all rules is one of which has the preceptor and not the pupil—the parent and not the child for its immediate object. Begin early and continue uniformly to instil the knowledge you possess and inculcate by precept and example what you believe to be virtue.

Can parents find an object more worthy of their ardent zeal and unremitting attention, than forming the soul, creating the character and happily fixing the destiny of their offspring? Can any man be more usefully or more nobly employed than in sowing in the dewy and propitious morning of youth, the seeds of science and cultivating the precious plants of moral worth while the soil and season are adapted to their growth? Say ye affectionate mothers whose hearts of sensibility are all alive to the sufferings and the joys of your beloved children? Say ye mothers and ye fathers whose hopes and exertion look forward to the prosperity, the eliminable characters and the felicity of your daughters and your sons, how can you so well accomplish your wishes and ensure their welfare, as by constantly pouring the gentle stream of "fresh instruction o'er their mind." Resolve that a word from you may open to the young mind the gates which lead into the empire of truth. A sentiment from your lips may enkindle the sacred fire of honor which cannot be extinguished but with life—it may infuse into the heart a virtuous principle which shall perpetually circulate through the whole mortal system. But you need the aid of others in the arduous talk of education. Show then by your liberality in rewarding them how highly you value their services. If parents estimate a few dollars more highly than the intellectual improvement of their own children what can be expected of those who find neither liberality nor respect in the thorny office of instruction?

The wretched Circassian sells his fine boy to a Mameluck and his beautiful daughter to a Turkish Merchant—Cursed be their unnatural venality! But do not many American parents sell the MINDS of their children to those cruel masters, ignorance, want, and vice, by their unfeeling negligence and irrational parsimony?—Give to nature its true feelings and to reason its just power, and you would almost as soon sell "the flesh from off your bosoms next the heart."

## Postscript.

The Washington Cabinet of Thursday, says, "The treaty concluded by our ambassadors, with France, has been laid before the Senate. That body was occupied yesterday in debating upon a motion of Mr. Morris, for keeping the treaty, and the proceedings thereon, private. On taking the vote the members were equally divided, and the President of the Senate determined against secrecy."


LOST,

**A Post Note,**

Of the United States of 3000 Dollars;

AND having apprized all the Banks in the United States of the marks of the said bill, it can be of no real use to any one but the owner; but as he feels an inconvenience from the want of it, he will pay any person ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS that has been so fortunate as to have found it, and will deliver the same to

*John Tayloe.*

Richmond, Dec 21st, 1800

☞ The printers in the United States, are requested to publish the above advertisement in their respective papers for three times, and to forward their accounts to Mr Augustine Davis, Postmaster, Richmond, for payment.

FOR CASH.

*On Thursday, 1st day of January, 1801, at Mr. Richard Bowler's Tavern, in the City of Richmond, will be SOLD,*

Two likely Virginia born

**SLAVES,**

*Belonging to the estate of Joseph Lewis, dec. of Powhatan county, one of which is a very good carpenter, the other a good sawyer.*

*Those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them forward on that day, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar,*

By the *Executors.*

*Likewise, on the same day and place, will be Hired, for one year, several Negroes, consisting of men and women, belonging to the estate of William Lewis, deceased, of Henrico,*

By the *Administrator.*

*Powhatan, December 20, 1800.*

**Stop the Thief!**

Stolen, on the night of the 13th instant, from the neighbourhood of Fluvanna courthouse—a pair of handsome

*SORREL HORSES:*

One about 5 feet high, the other a little upwards—the largest has three white feet, the other has one, I believe the right hind foot—they have both full blaze faces, almost precisely alike—if they are together they will be noticed as an excellent match. Whoever will deliver them at col. Richardson's or Mr. Strange's in Fluvanna, shall receive one hundred dollars reward,

THE

NOTED HORSE

# Old Fitz-Partner,

*A BEAUTIFUL BAY,*

SIXTEEN hands and a quarter high, of great activity and highly formed; got by the noted horse Old Partner, who was got by the noted imported horse Morton's Traveller, was bred by col. John Tayloe of Richmond county, and came out of Selima, who was imported by col. Tasloe of Maryland, which is given up by the best judges to be the finest mare ever brought to America, and a near descendant of the Godolphin Arabian. Fitz-Partner was bred by gen. Meade of Amelia, his dam was got by the imported horse Aristotle, granddam by the noted horse Whittington, great granddam by Jolly Roger, his great great granddam a Double Beau, out of an imported mare, the property of col. Francis Eppes. Fitz-Partner's dam was likewise the dam of the well known horses Old Celer, Pilgrim, Tippo-Saib and Cloelia, which are all ranked amongst the first covering horses now in being. As to Fitz Partner's colts I have certificates from gentlemen of undoubted character that will prove them to be equal to any on the continent, where he stood five seasons at one stand.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Charlotte county, on Staunton river, five miles below Cole's ferry, to commence the 15th day of March, and expire the last day of July, at Six Dollars the leap, Fifteen Dollars the season, and a Half Dollar to the groom, the leap and groom money to be paid down, and a note sent with the mares for fifteen dollars, payable the first day of November, which may be discharged by the payment of ten dollars, by the first day of October. Good and extensive low ground pasturage very rich, gratis, divided into two separate fences, one of which will be exclusively appropriated to mares with colts. The greatest care will be taken to prevent escapes or accidents of any kind, but no liability for either. Gentlemen who think proper to have their mares fed, shall have any kind of grain at the market price; servants sent with the mares boarded gratis. I shall strive to give general satisfaction, as I expect to keep a good horse at the same place for several seasons. All those who think proper to send mares to the above mentioned horse, living near South-Boston, will cross in the cove on Staunton river, nearly against the stable.

*Edward Jordan.*

December 16, 1800. w4t

# STOCK

*OF THE UNITED STATES*

I WILL give the highest current price for the Six per Cent. Stock of the United States.

A. DUNSCOMB.

Richmond, Dec. 13, 1800. (w4)

At a Court continued and held for Buckingham county, the 14th day of November, 1800.

John Purcell, pl.
VERSUS
Thos. Crutcher, John Sanders & Margaret his wife, William Sneed, John Sneed, Landon Sneed, Archilles Sneed, Sarah Sneed and Elizabeth Sneed, children & representatives of Mary Sneed, dec. formerly Mary Crutcher, Sarah Crutcher, Thomas Crutcher, Sarah Crutcher, Thomas Crutcher, and Leabert Crutcher, sons and representatives of William Crutcher, deceased; Coleman Crutcher, William Crutcher, Robert Crutcher, Charles Foushee and Lucy his wife, John Foushee and Sarah his wife, Benjamin Ficklin and Susanna his wife, and Elizabeth Sneed, legal representatives and heirs of Hugh Crutcher, deceased, and Henry Crutcher, which said defendants are the lawful representatives and heirs of Leonard Crutcher, dec. defts. } IN CHANCERY.

THIS defendants, except Henry Crutcher, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of March term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Richmond newspapers for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy,
Teste,
BOLLING BRANCH, D. C. B. C

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Deep Creek in Amelia County, two black horses—one about four feet ten or eleven inches high, seven years old last Spring, neither docked nor branded and appraised to twenty pounds—the other about four feet eight inches high, seven or eight years old last Spring, his near hind foot white, with a star in his forehead and a snip on his nose, long mane and switch tale and appraised to twenty four pounds—both these horses trot and gallop only.

*John Morgan.*

September 3. 1800.

*For sale at this Office,*

A MAP OF THE RIVER RHINE,

*From NIMEGUEN to BASLE;*

Shewing the actual SEAT of WAR, between the French and Austrians.

—ALSO—

A MAP

Shewing the SEAT of WAR in GERMANY and ITALY, 1800.

Nov. 1.

# Essex Academy.

The Public are respectfully informed that the subscribers will continue to reside at Tappahannock during the ensuing year, where their exertions will be devoted to the instruction of Youth, with unabated industry and zeal. Their course of instruction will comprehend Grammar, Reading, Writing, Geography, Latin, French, Arithmetic and Mathematics—Young men will also have an opportunity of studying extensively, History, the principles of Literature, Political Economy, Moral and Natural Philosophy, the principles of Government, and the Elements of Medical Science. An impartial and elaborate trial of their course of instruction, for two years, will justify the subscribers in observing, that young men who are anxious to prepare their minds for the study of Law and Medicine, for political pursuits and employments, or for the professional instruction of youth; such as wish to employ with satisfaction to themselves and advantage to society, the leisure and consideration which necessarily accompany the possession of an independent fortune, will probably find the course of instruction they have adopted and the manner in which it is pursued, singularly calculated to favour their wishes. At the same time they wish to have it distinctly understood, that young men who may have unfortunately imbibed an inveterate predilection for sensual dissipation, could not possibly select a scene, where the opportunities and temptations to irregularities of this nature will be more anxiously and effectually removed. Suitable accommodations at the Public Boarding House and in private families for fifty students may be procured at Tappahannock—The terms for tuition will be thirty *dollars* for boys at or under the age of fourteen, and forty *dollars* for young men above that age; every pupil will also be required to pay one Dollar to defray the expenses of fuel in the school rooms.

The Instructors will expect to be paid quarterly, and punctually, and the first quarter in advance.

J. Ogilvie.
T. Ritchie.

N. B. It may be proper to observe, that altho' Tappahannock, in common with all the lower and great part of the upper country, has been unhealthy during the Fall, yet it has not been more fatally or generally so, than other places: several of our pupils have been visited by the prevailing Fall disorders; their attacks however have been very mild, and except one, they are all at present in good health. Parents who may be disposed to place their sons under our care, but may be deterred from doing so by an opinion that Tappahannock is peculiarly and generally sickly, are advised to satisfy themselves by proper enquiries of the accuracy of this opinion, before they further themselves to be determined *by this motive* not to send their sons to this seminary.

J. Ogilvie.
T. Ritchie.
(oct. 5wk)

# John M'Enery,

*SADDLER,*

*Next door above Messrs. Prosser & Moncure's Vendue-Store, and nearly opposite the Eagle Tavern,*

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has received a Supply of

# SADDLERY,

By the late arrivals from Liverpool and London, which in addition to his stock on hand, compose an extensive and well chosen assortment; among which are Saddles and Bridles, Portmanteaus, Saddle-bags and Valeeces, of various prices; Draught Collars, Hog-skins, Whips, plated and polished steel Spurs, Saddlers' Nails and bracds of all sizes, Harness Mountings plated and Tais, Saddle Trees of all sizes, &c. &c. &c.

He also continues to carry on his business in all its various branches, and on the lowest terms.

*Richmond, 1st December, 1800.* (w4t)

# Lewis Sestie,

*WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,*

FROM GENEVA;

BEGS leave to inform his friends & the public, that having recovered his health, he will be able to carry on henceforth, his business, to the satisfaction of his numerous customers.

*Watches, Clocks, & Repeating Watches*

Neatly repaired and warranted.

He has for Sale,

*GILT WATCH KEYS & SEALS,*

*And an assortment of*

JEWELLERY.

Nov. 24, 1800. (ep6t)

# For Sale,

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF

# LAND,

IN the county of Powhatan, whereon I reside, containing between five and six hundred acres, on which are considerable improvements almost new, and suited to the reception of a genteel family.

On this tract of land there is an excellent Merchant Mill, situated on a never failing stream, and in a neighbourhood where the custom is considerable and renders the mill an object; it has been built within these three years past, and is in good order.

The land is suited to the culture of tobacco, corn and small grain, and lies within 20 miles of Richmond, and in an agreeable neighbourhood.—A farther description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any one inclined to purchase, would first view the premises. The terms of payment, &c. which will be made easy and convenient to the purchaser, will be made known by

*GEORGE SMITH.*

*Powhatan, Dec. 2, 1800.* 3w

# Bound Almanacks

FOR 1801.

*For sale at this Printing-Office.*

# *Domestic Medicines.*

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, AND CONSUMPTIONS.

## *DR. CHURCH'S*

## COUGH DROPS

IS a Medicine unequalled by any other in the world—Since first discovered by Dr. Church, it has restored to Health many Thousands of the most Emaciated Objects, both Asthmatic and Consumptive that were ever known to exist, in Europe, America and the West-Indies, and often when every other Medicine had been used without effect, and the most eminent of the Faculty consulted in vain. It is a Sovereign, Speedy, and Effectual Remedy in

| | |
|---|---|
| Head-Aches, | Sore Throats, |
| Catarrhs, | Wheezings, |
| Shortness of breath, | Congealed Phlegm, |
| Ticklings in the throat, | Spitting of Blood, |
| Tightness of the chest | Soreness of the breast |
| Hooping Cough, | and Stomach, &c. &c. |

ASTHMAS & CONSUMPTIONS,

and all Disorders of the Breasts and Lungs. Further proof of its efficacy, with a list of upwards of One Thousand Attested Cases of Cure, may be seen at the place of Sale.

The only Medicine in the World, that Cures the most Inveterate ITCH in four hours.

*The Genuine Patent Scotch Ointment,*

For Pleasantness, Safety, Expedition, Ease and Certainty, is infinitely superior to any other Medicine for the cure of the Itch. It is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one instance whatever, of effectually curing that disagreeable disorder in four hours, by one application only, though applied to many thousands in England, Scotland and Ireland. It does not contain the least particle of Mercury, see the Affidavit, but may be applied with the greatest safety on the most delicate Lady during her pregnancy; or the tenderest Infants.

The Proprietor is so certain of its infallibility, that he engages to return the money to any person on whom it does not perform cure in four hours.

FOR Nervous Disorders, Female Complaints, Gout in the Stomach, Melancholy, Seminal Weaknesses, Loss of Appetite, Bilious Disorders, Inward Weaknesses, Indigestion, Obstinate Gleets, Juvenile Indiscretions, and Premature Old Age, and every other sympton of extreme debility, which are the consequences of a dissipated life—Excess of Pleasure or Grief—Heat or Change of Climate—Immoderate Use of Tea, Spirituous Liquors, or any Intemperance—Bad Lyings in—Diseases incident to Young Girls and Women at a certain period of life—

## The Cordial Restorative Balsam

Is recommended as a Medicine of specific and unparrelleled virtues for the immediate relief and speedy and permanent cure of the above disorders, having stood a trial of many successful years, during which period many thousands of both sexes have been restored from the brink of the grave.

This Balsam is particularly adapted to weak Female Constitutions, as well as to phlegmatic habits in general; it acts powerfully as a nervine, not only to the weak stomach, but to the whole nervous system; corrects a vitiated appetite and digestion in the first passages, and assists wonderfully in recovering the tone of the urinary and genital organs.—Hence its efficacy in the most obstinate seminal gleets in men, & corresponding weaknesses in women; and hence it will contribute more safely, surely and honourably towards conjugal happiness, than any of those irritating, diabolical compositions which are so shamefully administered to the unwary.

It is earnestly recommended to those ladies, who from repeated and difficult labours, are afflicted with weaknesses and infirmities; in which cases it is highly useful, strengthening at the same time the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.

Those, who in advanced life, feel the consequences of youthful excess, or unfortunate youth, who have brought on themselves a numerous train of evils, will by the use of this, find themselves restored to health and strength, and all the melancholy symptoms removed, which are the general effects of such causes.

For whether the system has received a shock, and is debilitated from imprudencies or inattention in the earliest part of life, or is sinking under the advance of years, a few doses of this Medicine will afford immediate assurance of returning health and strength, by giving tone to the muscular system, and organs of digestion, and by rehovating the whole constitution.

To the young it will afford lasting health, strength and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; and to the aged and infirm, it will assuredly furnish great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the system; it will not give immortality; but if it be in the power of Medicine to gild the autumn of declining years and calmly and serenely protract the close of life beyond its narrow span, this Restorative is capable of effecting that grand desideratum.

Constitutions relaxed, weak or decayed in men or women, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative.

Old coughs, soon relieved, and speedily cured. Poverty of blood and emaciated limbs, where long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid becomes rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthful.

It will no doubt be acceptable to the reader, to see accounts of some of the remarkable cases and cures which have been performed by this truly invaluable medicine, in the disorders for which it was invented; he has therefore selected a few of such cases as have come within his own immediate knowledge, which are published and may be had (gratis) at any of the places where the Medicine is sold.

FOR THE CURE OF FITS.

THE PATENT ANTISPASMODIC ELIXIR

Convulsions, Epileptic, or Hysteric, Falling Fits,

Are effectually Cured by this Excellent Medicine. Its virtues are absolutely Specific and Unparalleled. It has failed in no instance within the knowledge of the proprietor (when taken agreeable to the directions, and perseverance) the most dreadful Fits ever known. One case of Cure is subjoined out of a considerable number, as proof of its Efficacy attested before the Lord Mayor of London.

AFFIDAVIT.

"I, James Pocock, of No 40 North Street, in the Parish of St. Luke's, Middlesex, do make oath, That I was grievously afflicted with Fits for upwards of fourteen years, and that in so violent a degree, as to require twelve men to hold me in them, to prevent me dashing myself to pieces. They would generally fasten me five, six, and often seven hours; in consequence of which my constitution became quite emaciated. I made applications to many eminent gentlemen of the faculty, who afforded me no relief whatever; till I applied to Dr. James Church, of the City Road, who prescribed his Antispasmodic Elixir for me, which I took, and which alone cured me of the most dreadful Fits, and restored me to perfect health. This deponent further maketh oath, and saith, that it is now two years since he was cured of his fits, and he has had no return of them whatever.

JAMES POCOCK.

Sworn before me at the Mansion-House, this twenty-ninth day of August, 1766.

WM. CURTIS, Mayor.

DR. CHURCH'S CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE LOZENGES

For Destroying Worms in Children and Grown Persons.

They are an excellent alterative, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent; may be administered to children of all ages, and to grown persons with the greatest safety; are singularly efficacious for Gross Humours, Eruptions, Sore Heads, Bilious Complaints, &c. and are excellent after the Small-Pox, Measles and Fevers: also as a Physic in the spring and fall of the year.—Price 50 cents each box.

Prepared (only) and sold by the inventor and proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Dispensary, New-York, and by the general Venders of his Medicines in the United States.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE EYES

*The Celebrated Eye-Salve,*

PREPARED BY DR. J. CHURCH.

For several years universally acknowledged as a certain and infallible cure for Inflammations, Dimness, Dryness, Blights, Itchings, and Films on the Eyes, proceeding from natural weakness, or from accidents, such as Blows, Dust, Lime, or any thing else being thrown into the Eyes. It is admirable in natural weakness of Sight, in Defluctions of Rheum, and for Ailments in the Eyes, after the Small-Pox, Measles, and Fevers: It is singularly efficacious in destroying of all Watery and Gross Humours, and in Strengthening the Sight. In short, there is no disease to which the Eye is subject, but this Salve is a Sovereign Remedy. Many hundreds have experienced its efficacy when in the greatest danger of losing their sight. A considerable number of cases may be seen at the place of sale.

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FOR THE TOOTH ACHE,

The most efficacious remedy ever discovered for that tormenting pain. It is an immediate and permanent relief in the most violent cases; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and may with safety be applied to pregnant women or to children. Price 37½ cents,

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The celebrated Botanical Tea,

INSTEAD OF FOREIGN TEA.

This Tea is universally approved of in preference to Foreign Tea, as the most pleasant, wholesome, enlivening, invigorating, and powerful restorative ever adopted, for persons of all ages, but particularly those of the above description; as it will infallibly strengthen, and eventually repair a bad constitution.

It is taken for breakfast instead of foreign tea, and as our first aliment in the morning is designed to recruit the waste of the body from the night's insensible perspiration, it is well known, and an important fact which ought to be borne on the mind of every one, that foreign teas are inadequate to such purposes, as all will allow; it unnerves and wears the substance of the solids—This substitute is professionally approved as a salutary and nourishing diet, or as a morning and afternoon beverage.

## The Botanical Tea

Is singularly efficacious in all cases of inward weakness, trembling or shaking of the hands, loss of appetite, (particularly in the morning,) depression of spirits, windy complaints.——It speedily relieves the head and stomach in gouty or rheumatic cases; and in cases of weak digestion, but particularly after making too free with the constitution, by an immoderate use of wine, spirituous liquors, or any intemperance; it is happily suited to hot climates, and is adopted and approved of by some of the first families in the United States and in the West Indies, for its nourishing and invigorating properties; and in bilious cases, where the appetite has failed, it is a sovereign remedy.

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This Plaister (the invention of a German Physician, who administered it in Germany with the greatest success) is infallible for the Cure of Corns: It will effectually eradicate them, Root and Branch, in a short time.

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Ran away last evening, a girl, by the name of

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She is a likely mulatto, upwards of twenty years of age, of middle size, very fond of smoaking, when spoken to has a smiling look—her clothing she will change often I suppose, as she has some variety, and will procure free papers if she should leave Richmond and Manchester. She was raised in the estate of the rev. Price Davies, dec. of Newkent county, and sold to mr John Piemont, who sold her to me. I will give the above reward for bringing her home, and reasonable charges if brought a distance, in addition.

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